# The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. Established 1846.



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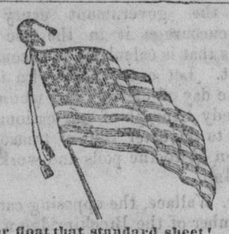
OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

At a meeting of the members the Blair County Bar, held in relation to the death of E. C. Dunmire, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, E. C. Dunmire late a member of the Blair County Bar, patriotically volunteered to serve his country in the capacity of a private, in company commanded by Capt. Wallace of the 125th Regiment, Penn'a. Volunteers,

And whereas in the providence of Almighty God our late brother whilst nobly serving his country, was suddenly stricken down with disease, and died at Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1862, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of E. C. Dunmire, Esq., the country has been deprived of the services of a true and faithful soldier; his family of a loving husband, a dutiful son, and a kind brother, our Bar the loss of a promising and worthy member, and our borough a man of kind and generous impulses, and a citizen of unblemished character.

Resolved, That we deeply sympatize with the bereaved wife and family in the loss they have sustained in the death of our late brother.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be entered on the record of the Court, that one be presented to the family of the deceased, and another be furnished for publication to each of the county newspapers.

S. CALVIN, President.
A. S. LANDIS, Secretary.

### Letter from Serg't. Keatley.

No. 3.

CAMP NEAR SANDY HOOK, Md.,
September 29, 1862.

*John Brotherline, Esq.:*

*Dear Sir:* This is the most pleasant day, as well as the most pleasant place we have been permitted to enjoy since in the service. We are encamped upon an old improvement surrounded by groves of beautiful young timber covered, and hanging with wild grape vines. The grapes are inferior in quality, but the vines hang very gracefully over our heads.

The camp is almost destitute, six companies of the regiment having gone on picket this morning. The remaining companies are lounging in the shade as lazy looking as men can seem to be. Quite a number spent the cool of the morning in erecting huts of the branches. These may be good to turn the rays of the sun, but, like the establishment of the Arkansas landlord, I think they may let through the rain. But when it is dry, they need no fixing, and when it rains you can't. So goes a soldier's life—live to-day if you can, and let to-morrow take care of itself.

Nothing of interest is transpiring in this portion of the army. When I last wrote you, we were encamped upon Maryland Heights; we are now upon a field about three miles further down on the Potomac. All is quiet. Not a shot is fired, and the only things military in camp are the rolls of the drums at morning, noon and night. The activity in the Engineer, Quartermaster and Commissary Departments is somewhat surprising. The activity in the construction of the Harper's Ferry Railroad Bridge is equal to anything I ever saw anywhere. The trains are constantly moving up laden with lumber and iron for it, and for half a mile mechanics are stretched along, engaged in framing & otherwise preparing it for use. The pontoon bridge is finished, and the wagon trains are passing over it.

A word as to the quantity of army stores in this neighborhood. In Sandy Hook there are two piles of boxes filled with crackers, as large as several barns, and piles of pork barrels as large in proportion. This bulk of food will last but a few days, but the supply constantly increases by new arrivals by railroad.

This locality carries with it the marks of the eternal curse of slavery and rebellion. The farms were neglected before the war, and the rebellion has desolated what remained of the deadly, withering blight of involuntary servitude. God has been indeed kind to the people of Pennsylvania, in directing them as to the duties and relations of the different branches of the human race, and in warding off the blow directed against our firesides and homes.

From the news from home, we learn that the people have taken hold of this war, and are about to wage it to a successful termination. It must be brought to a close soon, so say the people, and so says the soldier. Let the speculators and sharks be cast into the mud, and we then can go at it with a zest and a purpose.

Allow me to return to the ladies of Blair county my thanks, and the thanks of our regiment, for their efforts in providing for the wants of the sick and wounded of the Union Army. I know not whether any of their precious stores have been used upon the wounded of our regiment in the late battle, but still they have made the hearts of some poor fellows glad by their contributions. Wives, mothers, daughters, go on, for your labors are appreciated. We love you all, and if God spares our lives to return again, then we will attempt to compensate you for your efforts at alleviating our sufferings. You have your reward.

I must stop off for the present. Wishing you well, I am

Yours, &c.,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

For the Whig.

### Fallen.

What or who has fallen? Has it been the gigantic oak, "King" of the forest? Has it been one of the mighty? Has it been a Hamilton, or a Washington?—Alas! how the fall of such men as these affect us! But what has fallen? Has it been a General, a Captain of our army? Has it been a Lieutenant, or a Sergeant? These have all fallen, but yet our question remains unanswered. Has it been a private soldier in the present crisis? Ah! our hearts immediately respond in the affirmative! Now, if we are so much affected at the fall of an officer, should we not be similarly affected at the fall of a private? Is their loss not as dear as is their commanders? Are they not as dear to their parents, their wives, their brothers and sisters? Are they not as brave men? Yes, braver than some of their commanders.

Austin Crissman has fallen a victim to the casualties of war. He was a young man of twenty summers, and as brave a man as ever faced an enemy. His fall has cast a shade over Sinking Valley, his native home. His parents, brothers, sisters, friends and all deeply mourn his loss. He fell at his post, bravely defending the rights of his country in the late battle near Sharpsburg, Md. He was brought home by his father, and his remains were interred in the Lutheran graveyard, on Saturday, Sept. 27th, at which time a very appropriate address was made by Rev. J. B. Crist.

Poor Austin is gone! No more shall we hear his merry laugh, or meet his pleasant smiles. But we trust he is better off than those who survive him. He is done with the cares and turmoils of this world. We have one source of consolation—though we meet him no more here, we hope to meet him in heaven. He gave evidence in his last moments of being at peace with God. Peace to his ashes.

M. J. K.
Sinking Valley, Sept. 30, 1862.

### Peace Impossible.

If the Democratic journals of the Free States were truly loyal—nay, if they were tolerably honest—they would let their readers know that a peace with the Rebels is impossible, because no peace can be had which does not involve the absolute ruin of the Republic. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, a dubious Unionist, elected in good part by the Secession vote, went to Richmond more than a year ago, expressly to ascertain on what terms the Confederates would make peace. They promptly assured him that no terms that involve a restoration of the Union were admissible—that, if they were offered a blank sheet of paper, with authority to write on it their own conditions of re-union, they would reject it. This has for many months been a matter of notoriety; but how many of the Pro-Slavery journals of the Free States have given it circulation? Has it ever been alluded to in any speech of Gov. Seymour or any one of his supporters?

Lieut. Maury wrote last Spring from Richmond a letter to a French friend intended to serve as a Rebel manifesto. In this letter, he distinctly declared that the terms of peace which would be insisted on by his fellow Rebels, were such as the Unionist would not, and could not accede to until they should be in the last stages of exhaustion. They would have West Virginia, which never adhered to, but has always opposed them, and they would require a popular vote to be taken in Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, to decide whether those States respectively should belong to the Union or the Confederacy.—And the Lieutenant, though he crammed his letter with atrocious falsehoods, was frank enough to admit that he did not expect the Unionists to submit to such terms until after they shall have been very badly whipped.

To the same effect is the manifesto of *The Richmond Examiner* quoted in our last. That paper, while speaking of the existing war as one of "defense against a wicked aggression,," on the part of the Confederates, proceeds to say:

"For ourselves, too, we look with much interest, not only for peace, but *for such a division of the present Northern Republic as shall secure peace in the future. This division will surely come, and the sooner the better* Its territory presents a vast disproportion between its length and breadth. Its extremities front on the two great oceans that look to different parts of the world; and they are separated from each other by 48° of longitude, and at an air-line of 3,000 miles. This vast belt of territory is almost cut in two by Lake Erie and the Ohio, the connecting neck being only about 100 miles wide. It is nearly sundered again by the vast desert plains that lie mid-way between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. It is again intersected by the great Rocky Mountain range, which allows but a few doors of communication between its eastern and western bases."

This is simple and perspicuous. It is not enough for the traitors that the Union shall be forever divided—it must be utterly exploded and ruined. The Valley of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri must be severed from the East—as it can hardly fail to be if we surrender West Virginia to a hostile power—and then the Pacific States must be cut away even from the West, in order to secure the safety of the Slave Empire. The Free West will thus be left without an outlet—the lower Mississippi being held by Jeff. Davis and the St. Lawrence by Great Britain. The result is inevitable—the whole Valley of the Mississippi will gravitate to the Southern Confederacy, and must soon break off from the East and be absorbed by it. The obliteration and ruin of our country is the end of the Rebel programme, as was foreshadowed by Vallandigham in his proposition of four separate Confederacies at the first outbreak of the Rebellion.

Let the people understand that this Rebellion wars at once upon our National existence and upon republican liberty, and we do not fear that all the party machinery on earth, backed by all the venomous sophistry of all the Seymours and Vallandighams in the country, can possibly shake their steadfast resolve to live and die citizens of the American Republic, founded by their fathers. "The Continentals" was the fond designation under which those fathers went through the seven years' struggle of the Revolution, though their numbers were but Three Millions and their territory a mere strip of clearing along the Atlantic coast. Now that we are Twenty Millions, with a country stretching from ocean to ocean, is it possible that their sons can pusillanimously submit to National disintegration and destruction?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### The President's Proclamation Sustained by the Church.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., on the 1st inst., the following paper, endorsing the President's proclamation, was offered by the Rev. Dr. John Douglas, of Pittsburg, and, after some discussion, adopted unanimously:

The Pittsburg Presbytery, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, being assembled in regular semi-annual session, feel themselves constrained by a sense of the most imperative duty to express their cordial and unqualified approbation of the recent proclamation of emancipation, which has been issued by his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

In the judgment of the members of Presbytery, this is the most important document which has been promulgated by any Executive since the foundation of our noble Republic were first laid upon the heroic achievements of our revolutionary sires. It is a proclamation founded upon the principles of eternal rectitude, justice and virtue, as laid down in the scriptures of divine truth; and has been imperiously evoked by the high-handed rebellion, which is now being waged with such relentless fury and barbarous ferocity by the slave power of a majority of the slave States of the Union, for the purpose of overthrowing and completely destroying the government, as well of extending the domain and perpetuating the existence of involuntary servitude, which has always proved to be a disorganizing element in our political fabric, and must either destroy the Union, or be itself destroyed; for time and circumstances have sufficiently demonstrated that both cannot live together. And as such it must command the approval and receive the justification of the righteous Governor of the Universe, as well as of every loyal citizen and lover of liberty at home, and of philanthropists and the friends of free institutions abroad.

It proves, moreover, that the Government has a policy, and must save the Administration from the ruinous effects of a diversity of purpose which may have previously existed. It will secure concert of action among the officers of the army and navy, whose conduct in regard to fugitives from bondage has been so diverse, and, in some cases, so disgraceful. It sends a thrill of joy into every loyal, and strikes terror into every disloyal heart. It clearly defines the issue, in this great contest, to be between Slavery and Liberty. It inspires the friends of the government and the country with new hope and courage, by assuring them that, if the government shall be successful in the suppression of this monstrous rebellion, Slavery shall no longer exist to foment, disorganize and curse the nation. It is a rainbow on the political clouds giving the sign and assurance that "the sum of all vallanies" shall never again deluge it with its desolating waters. It deprives the enemy of one of his most powerful resources, and effaces the last vestige of his most forlorn hopes. In the rays of its holy light there is the dawn of a new era. In the echo of its blessed words there is the sound of the measured tramp of the hosts of the army of Liberty, marching forth for the establishment of universal freedom. It is the proclamation of the first jubilee America has ever enjoyed. It is virtually the emancipation of about four millions of people. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in issuing this proclamation, the President of the United States has rightfully and constitutionally taken advantage of the "exigencies of war," and yield to an imperative necessity for the salvation of the government and the country.

*Resolved*, That a period of seventeen months has proved the "rose-water" system of conservatism to be a most signal failure, and that the stern and thorough measures of radicalism alone can save the country.

*Resolved*, That, in yielding to the stern necessities of the case, the President has evinced a high spirit of devotion to the cause of truth and righteousness, unparalleled executive courage, and, a principle of the purest and most disinterested patriotism, and that, therefore, he is now, more than ever, entitled to our hearty support and co-operation.

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves, and call upon the people under our care to sustain the President by every just means in our power, in carrying out the proclamation in all its details.

*Resolved*, That this being our first American jubilee, we shall celebrate it with appropriate religious exercises on the approaching day of Thanksgiving, and invite the lovers of freedom in all denominations of Christians to unite with us.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this paper be forwarded to the President and the members of his Cabinet at Washington.

On motion, the Rev. John Nevin, Moderator, and Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Clerk, were ordered to affix their signatures to the paper officially, and transmit it to the President and the members of the Cabinet, and give it as extensive a circulation as possible through the secular and religious press.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### County Papers.

The La Crosse *Democrat*, puts forth the following home truths on the subject of the country press. They are worthy the consideration of all who feel interested in the prosperity of the community in which they live:

We have before us a copy of the Taylor's Falls Reporter, published in the St. Croix Valley in this State, but from its advertising columns are unable to gather the least idea of the size of the place or amount of business done there. We find in it a notice of one dry good store; a lime kiln; watchmaker; cabinet shop; tin shop; milliner store and one or two lawyers cards. From the home patronage of the paper we should say Taylor's Falls contained about a hundred inhabitants. People have a mistaken idea of local newspapers. When the business men of a place realize as they should, that the local paper benefits a place according to its circulation out of it, they will have learned a valuable lesson. The village paper should be the mirror of the place, should give those abroad an idea of what is done and who is doing it in the town where published. If a paper could show a hundred men of firms engaged in business, people would at once say that village was a prosperous one. If on the contrary it be compelled to fill up with love stories in large type, or with prospectuses of the New York papers, the reader, at a distance naturally thinks the town a sort of dead hole wherein abide seedy gamblers and played out real estate speculators. If business men in a village would take of each issue of their weekly paper, a dozen copies and send them to their friends in the east, the investment would pay if the paper had a live business look to it. If not, the fewer sent the better for all concerned. We love to see a paper filled with live advertisements and local news. There are a few such papers in Wisconsin, and no matter how much we may differ with them in politics, the items of local intelligence are always eagerly sought for.

The village paper is a weekly messinger, going forth into the world, proclaiming to thousands never seen or thought of by the editor, the resources and business of the place where published, as well as the energy of its inhabitants. Patronage extended to local papers is never thrown away. If the paper is a *live* one, readers at a distance see it in the reflection of the place, and in time the distant village becomes familiar through the local press and at last, tired of this locality in the far off east, the reader starts for a new home among those he knows by reputation.

A neat looking paper, well filled with home advertisements and local items, indicates a live town and thrifty people, as certainly as clean dishes, clean house and clean faced children indicate the neat wife and mother; or as children with shirttails flying, little clothes half fastened, dirty faces and unkept hair, and greasy knives, forks and plates, and room filled with dirt, is evidence of the slattern. Business men owe it to the place, if not to themselves, to patronize the local paper. Let the editor know that his labors are appreciated, and he will labor hard to retain that good opinion, to the benefit of all concerned.

### Effect of one Wrong Act.

Have you ever considered the effect of one wrong act? The thing may seem trifling in itself; soon done; and, viewed alone, may appear of no importance.—But you must trace its ramifications, and follow up link by link its results. That single insignificant act, done thoughtlessly, in an unguarded moment, must send forward an influence through your whole subsequent life. The historian of British India, speaking of the voyage of Warren Hastings to that country, says concerning a circumstance which occurred on that voyage. "It is doubtful whether this act did not exercise an unfavorable influence over his whole moral nature, and over his whole future career." Of how many other persons might the same remark be made? One wrong act brings the murderer to his ignominious end.—One wrong act stamps with indelible stains of dishonor, a character hitherto above reproach. One wrong act in youth has thrown many a young person from under the controlling love of a kind Providence, and launched him on a sea of trouble and sorrow to a late old age. Of how much peace, of how much spiritual prosperity and holy joy, has a single sin at the outset, robbed the child of God?—Of how much deep sorrow and mortification has it been the inlet? It was an act, perhaps, as soon done as the turning of the key by the angel that opened the bottomless pit; but with a more distressing power for evil, it has caused a darkness as the smoke of a great furnace, to overcloud your prospect, and has let forth, amid the wide-spread scenes of all your following years, memories and regrets with a keener power than scorpions, and leaving hardly a green thing in the waste of a life that opened with so much to animate and cheer. It has drawn down on you the displeasure of God. It has arrayed his providence against you, and shut you off from the fullness of his love. An unadvised expression from the lips of Moses shut him out from the green pastures and still waters beyond Jordan. Never, till we reach Heaven, and there have all our secret history unrolled to our view, shall we know from how many scenes of earthly and of spiritual happiness a single wrong act has excluded us; how many sore afflictions it has drawn around our weary pilgrimage; and from what degrees of advancement it has shut us off, even amid the glories and blessedness of Heaven.

### Love.

There is a narrow path to Heaven.—Every one may walk in it if he will. One single word comprehends all the requirements of this Christian life. It is LOVE. The briefest exposition illustrates its significance. God is your father! Love him. Man is your brother. Love him. An acorn is not an oak; but an acorn planted and nourished will produce an oak, with all its majesty of trunk, traceried wilderness of branch—the organ through which the tempest breathes her diapason, where birds of richest song and plumage weave their nests and rear their young, and where noble flocks browse and slumber in the shade. So LOVE, an impalpable element planted in the soul, surely developes all the graces and glories of the most expansive piety. Do you love God? You will pray to him, try to please him, will grievingly implore forgiveness when you have done wrong. You will seek all the guidance to duty you can find. You will read the Bible. There you will learn of the Savior dying for sinners. The consciousness of your need will lead you to lean upon him, to lay the burden of your sins at his feet—to imitate his life. Thus, from the little germ of LOVE, the majestic tree of all Christian graces will grow. Thus, from the simplest element of the divine life, you will advance, until you attain the fullness of the stature of a perfect one in Christ Jesus.

# THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1862.


### The Election

Will take place in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. On the result will depend the question whether our great and proud State shall continue, as heretofore, true to our Government as the needle to the pole; yielding her brave sons in hosts for its defence, and adding the moral and political assurance that, if we can do anything more—if any sacrifice of men, money, property, pride or prejudice will contribute to the great end, we are still ready to respond to the demand.

We cannot feel doubtful of the result. Pennsylvania is a loyal State. There is but one prominent issue before the people. On the one side the candidates are of those who are in favor of upholding the hands of the general government, while engaged in putting down this atrocious and gigantic rebellion, by every means—by contributing unbounded supplies of men and money, and by yielding a cheerful and hearty consent to every measure of the government calculated to attain this end. They are willing to be taxed to the limit of their ability to pay, in order that the government credit may be maintained. They are willing to suffer inconvenience in person and property, if necessary, to promote the public good. They will do and suffer anything which a truly loyal and patriotic people should, if thereby the overthrow of the armed traitors can be hastened, and peace and unity restored to our now distracted country.

On the other side are the party and the candidates of those who would cripple our government in its efforts to crush this rebellion, and thereby "give aid and comfort to the enemy." They would stop the supplies of men and money; they would counteract the efforts of the government to conduct this war in such a vigorous manner as to speedily restore peace to the country. They endeavor to create a feeling of opposition to the war tax, imposed upon us by their late political associates, and magnify the necessary evils resulting from a state of war, in order to bring the government into bad repute with the people. Does any one imagine that the scoundrels now in session at Richmond are disinterested spectators of the present political campaign in this State? Is it to be supposed that the chief of the Breckinridge clique in this State—who desired that "Pennsylvania should go with the South," desires the speedy overthrow and punishment of the Richmond cabal?

The only issue involved in the political campaign this fall is the great question of *Government or no Government*. One party is in favor of maintaining and perpetuating our government, by using the most vigorous war measures to crush out rebels, wherever found, thereby restoring us to a state of peace—honorable and lasting peace. The other party, under the lead of Francis W. Hughes, are in favor of weakening the hands of the government, by stopping supplies of men and money, by the election of "peace" men to Congress, who would cripple the efforts of the government to conquer an honorable peace, and who would barter all that is worth preservation for the sake of restoring to power the party and the men who had control of the Government when the infernal conspiracy with which we are now contending was first hatched.

It is because we have faith in the patriotism and intelligence of the people, that we feel so sanguine of the result of the approaching election. Having this faith, we calmly await the announcement of the overwhelming defeat of the Hughes' Breckinridge party, whose very existence in a State having 150,000 patriot soldiers in the field, is an anomaly which can only be explained by the presumption that *that* party have *their* battle-field within the limits of the old Keystone State.

### Hon. S. S. Blair.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following extracts from several of the ablest newspapers of the United States, that they may see what opinion is held concerning our present able Representative, Hon S. S. BLAIR, by those who have no direct interest in his election, yet are well qualified to express an opinion:

"The New York Tribune" of Oct. 1st, a paper which counts its circulation by hundreds of thousands, uses the following language:

"SAMUEL S. BLAIR, who has already twice represented the Huntingdon, (Pa.) District in Congress, is again a candidate. He was elected in '58 by 2,435 majority, and re-elected in '60 by 2,965. Among the earliest and firmest opponents in Pennsylvania of the aggressions of the Slave Power, Mr. Blair has served with fidelity, and should be re-elected with emphasis. We trust there is no doubt of his return."

The Philadelphia "Press" of Oct. 4th, a Douglas Democratic paper, whose editor has resided at Washington almost the whole of Mr. BLAIR'S term, and has, therefore, had the fullest opportunities for observation, speaks thus:

"In the Seventeenth district, the Breckinridgers have nominated ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER as their candidate, and the unconditional Union men S. S. BLAIR, the present Representative. Mr. BLAIR is one of the most conscientious and influential members of the present Congress, and we cordially trust that he may be re-elected."

Here is direct and full Democratic testimony, by one abundantly qualified to testify that Mr. BLAIR is one of the most conscientious and influential members of the present Congress.

We would ask the people of this District, whether they are willing to give up the services of one of the most conscientious and influential men in the present Congress, for those of a new man, who must necessarily be without any influence whatever, the first years of his term, and who at best, has not the ability to represent this District and advance its interests, as our present Representative has.

The "Union," a paper published in far off Kansas, thus speaks of Mr. BLAIR in its issue of Sept. 24th:

"We are pleased to note that the Hon. Samuel S. Blair, member of Congress from the Seventeenth District, Pennsylvania, has been nominated for re-election. We hope he may be returned. Good men should be kept in Congress, particularly at this time they can be ill spared. If radicalism, which is common sense, has spread as rapidly in Pennsylvania as in Kansas, he will have an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Blair is one of that class of men who believe in warring upon that which is warring upon the country—Slavery. His constituents could do no better than to again confide their legislative interests to him."

The "Union" says truly, that at this time good men can be ill spared.

Are the people willing at this time, to lose the services of a tried man like Mr. BLAIR; a man who, by his industry, talents and aptitude for public business, has already acquired a National reputation; a man in whose election the people and Press of the whole country feel the most intense interest. A man of whom the "Democratic Standard," one of the most *dirty* of his villifiers, in its issue of Sept. 10th, is compelled to speak thus:

*"Against Mr. Blair personally, we shall have nothing to say---as a man and a citizen he stands above reproach."*

Are the people willing, we say, to lose such a man, and in his stead be represented by a man, who is unknown, untried, and for aught we know, is unqualified for the position to which he aspires.

We hope that every friend of our honest and noble President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will work and vote for S. S. BLAIR, the friend of the President; that every friend of the present Administration will work and vote to return its friends to Congress; that every loyal man in favor of a rigorous prosecution of this war against rebellion, will work and vote for S. S. BLAIR, the man who has worked and voted to crush out treason; and we hope that they will do this at once.

### The Effect of the Election.

*This war will be protracted indefinitely if the party organization headed by Hughes and his co-adjutors is successful in this State.*

We know that when the rebels entered upon their damnable enterprise of breaking up this Union they counted upon the co-operation and support of the democracy of the North. That they were not mistaken in their men, so far as the leaders of the Breckinridge wing are concerned, is now manifest. The voluntary publication by F. W. Hughes of his traitorous resolution proves this. That resolution is the platform of that wing of the party in this State, and says to the rebels in arms: "Hold on! We will be with you directly. One hundred and fifty thousand Republicans and loyal Democrats are in the army, and we think we are able to beat the rest by the magic force of the old party name. Hold on! We can send a majority of our friends to the lower house of Congress, and, better than that, we can send Mr. Hughes, the author of that secession resolution, to the Senate, and then we can give you anything you ask. We can re-unite the Democracy of the North with their brethren of the Confederate States, and crush forever the Abolitionists and Black Republicans; or, in the vigorous language of our gallant leader, Mr. Hughes, we can at least make 'Pennsylvania secede from the Union, and join herself with the South, and leave Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and them d—d little petty States, to subsist on their Codfish and Plymouth Rock.' His resolution sets forth fully and clearly the advantages of the arrangement."

This is what the Hughes programme and platform say to the rebels in arms, and Mr. Barr, of the Pittsburg *Post*, one of the candidates on the State ticket of that party, emphatically endorses it. Let that ticket be successful, and the rebels will be encouraged to hold on with ten fold tenacity and desperation until their *friends* can come into power. Thus will the triumph of that party be the triumph of treason and rebellion. Its defeat will have exactly the opposite effect. We are glad the issue is so clearly defined.

### Bigler & Wallace.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler comes out in a communication three columns and a half in length in the last "Clearfield Republican," (the *Bigler-Wallace* organ,) in reply to a Union speech made at Clearfield by Mr. Hall, our candidate for State Senator. This reinforcing of Wallace, the anti-Administration candidate for Senator, by Gov. Bigler, shows that Bigler is as deeply interested in the election of Mr. Wallace, as the latter is himself.

We leave the public to judge what Mr. Bigler's motives are in this long, elaborate, studied effort. It is evidently prepared with as much care and with as little regard to the truth of recent history as any of his Congressional efforts. Of course it would not do to say that Mr. Bigler refuses to accept a seat in the *United States Senate*. *That* cannot be his object. Although a *United States* Senator *will* be elected during the next session of the Legislature, Mr. Bigler's PATRIOTISM and LOYALTY are too notorious to admit of the supposition that he looks upon the election of Mr. Wallace as the possible stepping-stone to his own re-election to the office he has heretofore so much disgraced. Unfortunately for the ex-Governor, we all *know him*. We, as well as many of his own party in this community, recollect his "free Kansas" speech in this place. His record shows how shamefully he betrayed the people when he sold out his "weak knees" to the South. The public are familiar with that record. It is too late now for him and Mr. Wallace to come before the people with *empty professions* of loyalty, merely to again use the people by getting their votes. Their bold, transparent, and shameless impudence cannot, at this time, cover over their former sins. No one man, in his day, perhaps, except Mr. Buchanan, has done more to bring on this war, than ex-Gov. Bigler. His secession proclivities are well known—his fondness for slavery over the Union are not forgotten. From the beginning of the war they have been embarrassing the efforts of the National Administration in carrying it on. It is said that they have so instilled the views of their disloyalty into that portion of the people of Clearfield county with whom they have influence, as to make them the most bitter, loud-mouthed and unblushing foes of their country. Let the people beware of these men. They *profess* their loyalty at this late day, in order to get the people's votes. The very fact that they are required to resort to such elaborate essays to prop up and brace the rotten timbers of their patriotism, is enough to prove their disloyalty.

### The War.

The battle at Corinth, says the Press, was indeed a brilliant victory for our troops. The official dispatches from Gen. Grant fully confirm the previously received accounts, and show that our success has been more decided than we at first thought it was. The battle was fought on the famous field of Corinth, but with far different results. The rebels, in the first battle, were the attacking party, and although they did not, as they confidently expected to do, annihilate our forces, yet they inflicted such a severe blow as to completely check, for weeks, the onward march of our army. The attack on Saturday last was made under similar circumstances, yet the rebels made a more decided failure than they did at the first battle. Again they were the attacking party, but they met with such a heroic resistance that they were forced to seek safety in flight, and, at last accounts, our enthusiastic and victorious column were in close pursuit. Among those who are mentioned as having taken a prominent part in the action, is Major General Ord, a native of Pennsylvania, whose victory at Dranesville, Virginia, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. This victory is the West's noble answer to Antietam, and side by side with McClellan, Sumner, Hooker and Burnside, let us place the names of such a noble band of heroes as Grant, Rosencrans and Ord. We know that our cause in those quarters, is safe in such hands, and that whatever is done by the brave soldiers in the East, will meet a hearty response by their brothers in the West.

### Our Candidates

Our friends will remember that the election will take place on *next Tuesday, the 14th inst.*, and they will also remember that in consequence of the critical condition of the country, it is a most important one. We do not desire to see any unnecessary excitement at this time, nevertheless we must not forget that we have important duties to perform, in electing our candidates and maintaining our organization, and thus best sustain and strengthen the hands of the Administration. Let it not be forgotten that at least 1400 of our voters are now in the field fighting the battles of the Union, and that they expect those who remain at home to do their whole duty to the party and its noble principles. The time is short, and a vigorous effort should at once be commenced to bring out our entire vote, and thus secure the success of our ticket and record our approval and endorsement of the National Administration.

Our State, District and County candidates are men eminently deserving of support, both in a political and personal point of view. Our Congressional candidate, S. S. Blair, Esq., is already known to the country as a distinguished statesman, of unsullied purity, and who, if elected, as we cannot doubt he will be, will prove an able and judicious leader of the Administration side of the House of Representatives, and an able and faithful guardian of the interests of the people of this district.

Our Senatorial candidate, the Hon. LOUIS W. HALL, is a sound loyal man, who will do all in his power to aid in putting down this unholy rebellion. Our local candidates are

R. A. McMURTRIE, ESQ.,

for Assembly, who has, in times past, proven himself to be a representative, "honest and capable." We have every confidence that he will carry out the wishes of his constituents on the question of the election of a U. S. Senator, as well as upon all others. Of course he will be elected.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, ESQ.,

one of the brave Pennsylvania Militia, is our candidate for County Treasurer. Of course he has nothing to fear—being the only nominee in the County for this office, and is every way qualified for this important trust. It may be truly said of him that he is "honest and capable"—Let his majority be large.

HUGH A. CALDWELL, ESQ.,

Editor of the *Register*, is the nominee for Register and Recorder. He has already served in that office six years, and has made a kind and accommodating officer. He will be re-elected by a large majority.

DANIEL SHOCK, ESQ.,

is the candidate for County Commissioner. He is well deserving of the office, and will make a good officer. We have no fears that he will fall into the political grave with so many of his predecessors by opposing the purchasing of a clock for the Court House at the *enormous* expense of $275. He has too much regard for the wishes of the people to do so. Of course he will be elected.

Next we have the NICODEMUS' for Director of the Poor, and County Surveyor, and that veteran in the ranks, DAVID HENCHEY, Esq., of Antis, for County Auditor, They will all be elected by large majorities.

Now, let us say to one and all of our friends, turn out ON TUESDAY NEXT, and take your neighbor with you, and vote the ticket at the head of our paper, from the beginning to the end, from the greatest to the smallest, and you will thereby have done a good and noble act—one that will be recorded in your favor by the supporters of your country in their struggle against the wicked and desperate, who are striving to destroy it. Turn out, rain or shine—one and all.

☞The redoubtable X., in payment for a cigar, pulled out a little swab of gummy, greasy, filthy postage stamps. Can't you give me hard money? asked the cigar lady. Well, madam, responded X., I have seen very little harder looking money than that.

### Hall vs Wallace.

The candidates for the State Senate are now before the people. The Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair county, is the candidate on one side, and Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., of Clearfield, on the other.

Mr. Hall has been our member during the past three years,—the latter part of the time being Speaker of that body. And the duties of his office were discharged with an ability and success that won the applause of men of all parties. His whole political course has been that of an earnest and true Union man. He is one of those who believe that this rebellion is to be crushed only by strong and heavy blows, and the quicker the better. He therefore, has been and still is disposed to give the government every support, and encourage it in the use of every means that is calculated to accomplish that object. Let every voter who is at home on the day of election and who wishes for a speedy triumph of our national government to the utter rout of treason and rebellion go to the polls and work and vote for Hall.

Mr. Wallace, the opposing candidate, is a member of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy. He is one of a small number of Breckinridge politicians, of whom Ex-Senator Bigler is the head and chief, that control the Democratic party of Clearfield county. The position of the whole of them, Mr. Wallace among the rest, for years back, on all political questions, so far as any body in this latitude can see, has been identical with that of Mr. Bigler. Mr. Wallace is one of those who refused to endorse Gov. Packer after the Governor, like Douglas, had turned his back on the Lecompton swindle. His votes in Convention, are on record and will show for themselves. He has always been a strict party politician, and we have no reason to believe that ever he voted for any body outside of his own party lines. It would be but ill grace that he or his friends could ask any one outside of his party to vote for him. But Mr. Wallace is just the candidate to suit those who stand on the platform and hold the views of F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of their State Committee; but we do not think that either of them is the kind of politician the people need at the present time. —*Clearfield Journal.*

### Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1862.

The sympathizers with the enemy in the free States are greatly alarmed at the infamous doctrines set forth in the speech of Horatio Seymour, of New York, in which he anticipates and hails a system of repudiation as a consequence of the policy of the Government against the traitors—a system that must lead to the destruction of individual, State and national credit and securities; and they are no less disturbed and disheartened at the frank admission by Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Breckinridge Central Committee of Pennsylvania, of his purpose, in February, 1861, to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union. Both these leaders show their sincerity by reiterating these dangerous dogmas in the present hour. Their followers, however, are more chary or more patriotic, and are disposed to throw off the responsibility of being controlled by such counsellors Mr. Seymour in New York, and Mr. Hughes in Pennsylvania, will attempt to influence the public mind by professions of peace. Their circulars and their addresses will be redolent of peace. They will declaim against the horrors of war. They will attempt to use to a party advantage, the losses and the griefs of the thousands of thousands of stricken households, by asserting that this "unhappy and unnatural war" should be brought to a speedy close. They will exaggerate the debt, the tax, the draft. They will paint horrible pictures of the calamities that must ensue, in the event of a social conflict between the whites and blacks in the great cities. Of course, there will be in all the scenes of this drama, very little of denunciation of the ingratitude and barbarism of the Southern traitors. Let us not forget that peace preached by Seymour and Hughes does not mean peace to the whole Union, peace in the North and peace in the South; does not mean the vindication of the outraged majesty of the Constitution; does not mean submission on the part of the rebels to the authority they have assailed and violated; does not mean a willingness on the part of these traitors to return and to acquiesce in the Federal Government—BUT PEACE IN THE MOUTHS OF THESE NOTORIOUS SYMPATHIZERS WITH TREASON means a separation and a division of the Republic. The idea of peace, whether it comes from Mr. Hughes or Mr. Seymour, or Mr. Ancona, or Mr. Carrigan, or Mr. Witte, or Mr. Biddle, or Mr. Nicholson, means the recognition of the Southern treason, the recognition of all the infamies of the Southern rebellion, and a separation of this glorious Union. Our home-made ideas of peace are that—

"When it shall tinkle with the shepherd's bell,
Or sing among the reapers,"

it is to sanctify and bless a united country; not that peace shall be the signal for national and personel degradation; not that it shall sound the knell of the destruction of the Union, nor that it shall give shape and vitality to those treasonable ideas which, having buried the Democratic party, under a mountain of disgrace, now seeks to obliterate the last vestige and sign of human liberty on the face of the earth.

OCCASIONAL.

## The Great Victory at Corinth.

### Official Despatches from Gen. Grant.

### The Fighting on Sunday.

*Gen. Ord Drives the Rebels Across the Hatchie.*

**Two Batteries Taken.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following despatches have been received at the headquarters of the army:

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 5—8 A. M.

*To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, United States Army:*

Yesterday the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, were repulsed in their attack on Corinth, with great slaughter.

The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Rosencrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade.

Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

McPherson reached Corinth with his command yesterday.

Rosencrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow them to that place.

Hurlburt is at the Hatchie river with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column.

From seven hundred to one thousand prisoners, besides the wounded, are left in our hands.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.

*To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, United States Army:*

General Ord, who followed General Hurlburt and took command, met the enemy to-day on the Hatchie river, as I understand from his despatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights with our troops.

General Ord took two batteries and about two hundred prisoners. A large portion of General Roseneran's forces were at Chewalla.

At this distance everything looks favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

[Chewalla, which is named in the above despatch as the place where General Rosencrans has arrived is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, ten miles west of Corinth.]

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The *Catholic Telegraph* says of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation:

"We think few unbiased persons will seriously quarrel about the right of the President, not as President, but as Commander-in-Chief, to deal with the rebellion as to him shall appear the shortest and surest mode of putting it down, even to the extent of confiscation *every species of property* employed in any way whatever to sustain it. If certain human souls are legislatively catalogued and defined by the South as property, and are thus brought under the application of such proclamation, the South may blame herself."

### Religious Intelligence.

The vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the reports made at the sessions of the Western Annual Conferences, during August and September, is generally unfavorable to its introduction. The Ohio Conference, one of the oldest and largest bodies in the connection, at its 51st session, in Zanesville, September 6th, the vote was largely against the measure. It stood, ministerial, for lay delegation, 24; against, 101—male members of the church for lay delegation, 1,102; against, 3,506. The Oregon Conference, one of the smallest bodies, the vote of the ministers was favorable, but the membership by a majority opposed it. About the time the session of the Ohio Conference was held, it was believed as the State had made no provision for the exemption of ministers from military draft, they would have to stand their chance in the draft. In view of this fact, the venerable Senior Bishop, Morris, soon after its organization was completed, spoke to the conference as follows:

"Brethren—We have cause for humiliation, and cause for gratitude. A few weeks ago it seemed probable that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to hold our annual conference on account of the draft. But we acted on the old motto, "Old men for counsel and young men for war," and concluded to hold the conference, and let the fathers transact the business. But, contrary to our expectation, we are happy to find nearly all the young men present. Some of them will probably be drafted soon. If they are, I hope they will step right into the ranks and execute the orders. No body of men have better use for the country and none love it better than Methodist preachers, and I hope none will withhold anything they can do for it."

The receipts of the Baptist Mission Union from April to June of this year, show a falling off of $3,228,48, for the same time last year.

The Committee on Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have resolved to discontinue their mission in Turkey. The mission in Liberia is reported to be in straightened circumstances.

**UNION STATE TICKET.**

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

**PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.**

For Congress,

Hon. S. S. BLAIR, of Hollidaysburg.

For Senate,

LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county.

For Assembly,

R. A. McMURTRIE, of Hollidaysburg.

For County Treasurer,

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, of Hollidaysburg

For Register & Recorder,

H. A. CALDWELL, of Hollidaysburg.

For County Commissioner,

DANIEL SHOCK, Esq., of Greenfield.

For Director of the Poor,

J. S. NICODEMUS, of N. Woodberry.

For County Surveyor,

H. C. NICODEMUS, of Martinsburg.

For County Auditor,

DAVID HENSHEY, Esq., of Antes tp.

**OUR FLAG FOREVER.**

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

# THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

☞Up to time this week—the *Whig*

☞Read No. 3, from Serg't Keatley.

☞Just opened—Hats and Caps at Hoover's.

☞The letter of our very worthy Frankstown correspondent came too late for an insertion this week. It was found by a young friend on the Turnpike below town. It will appear next week.

☞The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed CRAWFORD IRWIN, M. D. of this place, an examining Surgeon. His business will be to give to all soldiers who may be entitled to it, and who may call on him, a certificate of the extent of their wounds on applying for a pension.

GET OUT EVERY VOTE.

It is highly important, to insure the success of our whole ticket, that every voter is got to the polls on Tuesday next.—Our enemies are busy drilling their forces, and every one of them will be out! Let committees be appointed in every election district in the county to get out our vote. If our friends do their duty to themselves and the country, we will give the enemy another Antietam! Loyal men, of all parties, see that the vote is out.

**Certificates for Blair County.**

We notice by the last *Standard* that Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., ex-Gov. Bigler's candidate for the Senate, and his friends, have found it necessary to publish certificates of their loyalty, signed by men who, it is reasonable to suppose, are of the same kidney. Their names are entirely unknown to the public. In the absence of any certificate to their loyalty it is reasonable to conclude that they could obtain none. It is high time, indeed, when a political party, on the eve of the election, finds it necessary to resort to such miserable shifts. We caution the public against such tricks.

Why were these certificates not published in Clearfield county? Echo, answers, Why!

**The Standard Opposed to Wounded Soldiers Receiving Office.**

Nine-tenths of the citizens of Tyrone borough and vicinity petitioned for the removal of the Post Mistress of that place. Grave charges were filed against her, which charges can be obtained by writing to the Post Master General. The office has been held in the family of the last incumbent for more than nine years. The Post Master General thought it his duty to make a change. At the instance of Mr. Blair, seconded by almost the entire population of Tyrone, a poor but worthy young man, whose fingers had been shot off, and who was otherwise fearfully mutilated and rendered a cripple for life, by the discharge of a cannon, while in the volunteer service of the country, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The *Standard*, because of this appointment, has kept up an incessant howl. It would prefer to have the poor crippled soldier turned out to beg or starve, rather than see an *appointee* of *Billy Bigler's* turned out. If any one wants further information, let him inquire of the people of Tyrone.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Hereafter we will devote at least one column of the first page of the *Whig* to the interests of the Common Schools of our County.—The department will be conducted by H. R. HOLSINGER, who has been engaged in the profession of teaching during the last four years, but is now in our employment as printer. This situation will enable him to give the department considerable attention; and by the assistance of teachers, and others who feel interested in the good cause, we have no doubt it will be made a source of benefit to both teachers and schools.

GOVERNOR DE WITT CLINTON, in a speech to the New York Legislature, in 1819, said:

"A dismemberment of the republic into separate confederacies would necessarily produce the jealous circumspection and hostile preparations of bordering States; large standing armies would be immediately raised: unceasing and vindictive wars would follow, and a military despotism would reign triumphant on the ruins of civil liberty. *A dissolution of the Union may, therefore, be considered the natural death of our free government.* And, to avert this awful calamity, all local prejudices and geographical distinctions should be discarded. The people should be habituated to frequent intercourse and beneficial inter-communication, and the whole republic ought to be bound together by the golden ties of commerce, and the adamantine chains of interests."

**Conscript Act Declared Unconstitutional.**

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st, gives an account of a case of James M. Lovinggood, an enrolled conscript, suing for his liberty. It was tried before Judge T. W. Thomas, Elbert county, (Geo.) Superior Court, last week, and a dicision given liberating the plaintiff from the hands of the mustering officer, and pronounces the "conscript act unconstitutional," and, therefore, the act itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of October 3d says that the Union army is north of the Potomac, moving up the Valley from Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and that a battle may be expected at any time.

"ANY VOTE," the Philadelphia *North American* truly says, "cast at this election for a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, however it may be intended, will practically be a vote for the rebellion of Pennsylvania against the National Government—a vote for the secession of the State from the Union, and for the acceptance of the yoke of the rebel oligarchy of the Cotton States."

POTATOES MASHED.—When your potatoes are thoroughly boiled, drain them quite dry, pick out every speck, etc., and while hot, rub them through a culender into a clean stew-pan. To a pound of potatoes put about a half an ounce of butter and a table spoonful of milk; do not make them too moist, mix them well together.

☞At a weekly meeting, a straight-laced and most exemplary deacon submitted a report in writing of the destitute widows who stood in need of assistance from the congregation. Are you sure, deacon, asked another solemn brother, that you have embraced all the widows? He said he believed he had.

☞Volunteers for the Army should not leave the city until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cts. per box. 211

# VOLUNTEER TICKET.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

JAMES H. CRAMER, Hollidaysburg

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

THOS. B. BUCHANAN, Blair tp.

**MARKETS.**

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producе dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

| HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 10, 1862. | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour, per bbl, | $5,25@5,50 |
| Extra " " | 5,00@5,25 |
| Superfine, | 4,75@5,00 |
| White wheat per bushel, | $1,10 |
| Red " " | 1,05 |
| Rye per bushel, | 60 |
| Corn per bushel, | 60 |
| Oats per bushel, | 35 |
| Barley per bushel, | 45 |
| Potatoes per bushel, | 50@62 |
| Butter per pound, | 18 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 8 |
| Cloverseed per bushel, | 3,75@4,00 |
| Timothy Seed per bushel, | 1,50@1,62 |
| Flax Seed per bushel, | 1,50@1,62 |
| Hay per ton, | 8,00 |

**Philadelphia Markets.**

| PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1862. | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Extra, | 5,75 |
| Wheat—Penn'a red, | 1,27@1,30 |
| White, | 1,38@1,53 |
| Corn, | 65@70 |
| Whisky, | 34 |

**MARRIED.**

On the 18th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. B. Crist, Mr. M. LUTHER FLECK and Miss MAGGIE FOX, both of Sinking Valley.

**DIED.**

In Sinking Valley, Aug. 30, JACOB FLECK, Sr., aged about 80 years.
He has gone home.

In this borough, on the 27th ult., NANCY CLARK, wife of Matthew Murray, in the 61st year of her age.

On the 22nd of Sept., in Huntingdon, Mrs. JANE DORLAND, in the 76th year of her age.

Mrs. Dorland was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to this country when she was quite young. For many years her home was in Huntingdon, where she died, and where the influence of her Christian example will long be felt. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and adorned her profession by an uniform christian life. As she grew in years, she grew in grace.—She loved the sanctuary, and exhibited her attachment to it by her faithful attendance on its services, and her labors for its prosperity. She loved her neighbors, and rejoiced with them in her joy, and sympathized with them in their sorrow.—Her heart was full of kindness, and her hands were full of charitable deeds. No one was more interested, or active in providing for the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. But she rests from her labors. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn her loss, and will cherish her memory; but their loss is her gain, for she has gone home to Heaven.—*Hunt. Globe.*

**ASSEMBLY.**

*To the Independent Voters of Blair Co.:*

At the solicitation of numerous conservative friends of both political parties, I have been induced to offer myself as an *Independent Union Candidate for Assembly* at the ensuing election. If elected, I pledge myself to advocate and vote for all measures calculated to sustain the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is.

JOHN R. McFARLANE.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 11, 1862.


600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

*It is not only a County Map, but it is also a*

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

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Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

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Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

*From the Tribune, Aug. 2.*

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—ever sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

October 4, 1862.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquir of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf


**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz:

All that certain lot, parcels and parts of lands situate in Allegheny township, on the head waters of a stream in the Allegheny mountains called "Sugar Run," in the county of Blair, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post near the forks of said Sugar Run and running north 25 degrees, east 134 8-10 perches to a post; thence north 65 degrees, west 60 perches to a post; thence south 25 degrees, west 149 50-100 perches to a post; thence south 78½ degrees, east 60 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing, as set forth in a survey drawn by R. T. Alexander, dated July 10th, A. D, 1848, fifty acres and fifty-two perches, with the usual allowance of six per cent., &c.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal and Iron Company.

ALSO,

All those certain tracts of land situate upon the head waters of Sugar Run, in the township of Allegheny and county of Blair, known and described as follows, viz: A tract of land surveyed in the name of Arthur Bell, containing 358 acres and 78 perches more or less, having now or formerly a building thereon, known as the Bennington House. Also a tract in the name of John Black, containing 405 acres and 154 perches, more or less—"coal mine tract". Also, a tract in the name of Wm. Black, containing 405 acres and 154 perches, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of States M. Sackett, Administrator of Hugh McClelland.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of J. W. Collins in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Logan, in Logan township, Blair county, fronting 75 feet on Hickory street and extending back 120 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by a lot of Christ. Slemmer, and on the west by lot of George R. Mowry, having thereon erected a small plank dwelling house, a slaughter house and stable.

Seized and taken in execution and J. W. Collins' interest in the same to be sold.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Denney in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Church street, and running back 165 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot of Christ. Holmes, on the south by lot of Essington Hammond, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the propeaty of John Denney.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. W. Jackson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, (except that part of it lying in the old town plot of the borough of Gaysport) bounded on the east by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, on the north by lands of Jas. A. McCahen, on the west by lands in possession of Jas. Gardner, on the south by lands of Jos. Smith, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Thos. Van Buskirk, supposed to contain 249 acres and 125 perches, having thereon erected a large two-story brick dwelling house, a brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Jackson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jonathan D. Leet in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner Allegheny and Penn streets, thence along said Penn street 110 feet to a lot owned by Wm. Williams; thence along said lot in a westerly direction and parallel with said Allegheny street 110 feet to a five foot alley; thence said alley and parallel with said Penn street 110 feet to Allegheny street; thence along said Allegheny street 110 feet to the place of beginning—being parts of lots No. 197 and No 198 in the plan of said borough having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling, one double two story frame dwelling house, two frame stables, and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as as the property of J. D. Leet.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays, his wife, in and to all that certain lot of ground lying and being in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Pa., fronting 21 feet 9½ inches on Allegheny street, (that is including half the wall of the house adjoining owned by Jos. Dysart,) and extending back same width to Strawberry alley, adjoining on the northeast and a 5 foot alley between said described lot as above and a lot of Rev. David McKinney (now owned and occupied by J. D. Leet, Esq.,) and on the southwest by another lot of Jos. Dysart, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with a basement or ground story and other improvements. Also, all the interest of said parties to the above described alley, and all their interest in and to a brick drain running from a lot of J. L. Hemphill, across the lot above described and between lots of Maj. J. D. Leet (now) and Wm. Williams to ——— street, and held in common by said parties and said John L. Hemphill; that is, such portions of said drain as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of said above described premises.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays, his wife. ALSO,

The Life Estate of Wm. Elder in all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in Blair county, fronting 60 ft on Juniata street, and running back 170 feet to Short alley, being lot No. 97 in the general plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and the Life Estate of Wm. Elder in the same to be sold.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jacob M. Fleck, Conrad Fleck, D. W. Fleck, Caroline Fleck, Anna Margaret Meadville, and Geo. W. Luckhart, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Tyrone township, Blair county, containing 165 acres, more or less, bounded on the northeast by lands of Widow Crissman, Joseph Crawford and Robert Crawford, on the northwest by lands of Widow Fleck, on the southeast by lands of John Orr, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and a log barn, and one log dwelling house, and a log stable, and now or lately occupied by Jacob Fleck, Sr., and Benj. S. Davis.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Fleck, Conrad Fleck, D. W. Fleck, Caroline Fleck, Anna Margaret Meadville and Geo. W. Luckhart.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 11, 1862.

**Notice.**

SEALED PORPOSALS will be received up to SATURDAY, the 11th day of October next, for stoning one mile of the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Plank Road, the work to be completed on or before the first day of July, 1863. For further particulars, inquire of Joseph Dysart, President of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board,
A. L. HOLLIDAY, Sec'y.

Oct. 4, 1862—2t.

**Executor's Notice.**

*Estate of James Alexander, deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of James Alexander, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executors.

**Trial List for October Term, 1862.**

FIRST WEEK.

Joseph Smith vs C. Aultman & co.;
Sarah K Shoenberger vs Lloyd, Holliday & co;
George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse;
C Hughes vs G L Lloyd;
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's heirs;
James K Moorhead vs Elias Baker;
Lloyd & Hill vs Joseph Shannon;
J Walter's Exrs vs Stephen Hammond;
Matthew Hoy vs Elias Baker;
Cadwallader's heirs vs Smith & Banks;
John Miller vs Peter Shoenberger's Exrs;
Same vs Same;
Garber's Exrs vs A P Wilson;
R McNamara's Admx vs Wm Lyon;
P Shoenberger's Exrs vs John Miller;

SECOND WEEK.

D Good's use vs D Watson & al;
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's heirs;
Brotherline vs Haggerty & Harmon;
A M Wihte & Co vs R M Lemon & Co;
Ed Isett vs J Walter's Exrs;
Samuel W Rhodes Admr vs Penna. R R Co;
Cline & Carroll vs Wm Casey;
G R McFarlane's Admr vs P Shoenberger's Exr;
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust;
Same vs C Lust;
John Miller vs Penna. R R Co;
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson;
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell;
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr;
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh;
C Wendell vs A M & R White & Co;
P Strayer vs Spang & Walters;
D H Hofius' Admr vs E H Lytle & wife;
Com. for use of Deeter vs Deeter & al;
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill & al;
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson's Admr;
Margaret Cassiday vs John Tate;
James Funk vs Joseph Smith;
James A McCahan vs John Elliott et al;
E Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough;
D Walter's Admr vs Greenfield Township;
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C R R Co;
J Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith;
Same vs D Caldwell;
D C McCormick vs Thomas McNamara;
T H & J R Vaughn vs Franklin High School;
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona;
J C Parry vs Thomas McNamara;
A Stuppey's Admr vs Watson, Denniston & Co;
Same vs R M Lemon;
Nancy Wike vs H Wike's Admr;
Geo Buchanan vs S E K Duncan;
P Shoenberger's Exrs for use vs D K Reamy;
W R Pomeroy vs A Patterson;
Drexel & Co vs Same;
Stuart & Bro vs Same;
Geign & Schwenck vs C B Sink;
Geo W Mauk vs M Lingenfelter et al;
Wm M Austice vs Geo W Stewart;
Peter Hewit vs Joseph Smith;
Rody Brady vs Benj Lewis;
D H Hofius Admr for use vs Henry Leamer;
Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin et al;
L Burroughs et al vs Jesse Fisher.

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 4, 1862.

***Wanted Immediately.***

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

**Notice to Teachers.**

APPLICATIONS will be received up to October 15th, for Teachers to take charge of NINE Schools in Huston township. An examination of applicants will take place on said date, at Fouse's School House, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Term, 5 months. Liberal wages will be paid to good teachers. By order of the Board. WM. H. LINGAFELTER,

Sept. 27, 1862. President.

**COUNTY TREASURER**

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

**DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.**

*Mr Editor:* You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

**Caution.**

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.


BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

*Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.*

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Female Medical
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
North College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA,
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.


**To Teachers.**

APPLICATIONS for four Schools in Blair township, will be received up to Monday the 20th, inst., at which time an examination will be held in Newry.

By order of the Board,
Sept. 13, 1862. GEO. KOON, Pres't.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.

Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

U —Whereas, in and by the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate: 1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held. I, SAMUEL McCAMANT, High Sheriff of the County of Blair, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said County of Blair, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 14th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said county of Blair, at which time State and County officers are to be elected as follows, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to represent to 17th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the 20th Senatorial District of the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the said State.

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Treasurer of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Director of the Poor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Surveyor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Blair.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Blair, are as follows, viz:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, at the public school house in Duncansville.

That part of Blair township, in the county of Blair, lying north of the Juniata river, and bounded on the east by the main road from Hollidaysburg to Allegheny Furnace, is hereby attached to, and shall form part of, the township of Allegheny, and the qualified voters thereof shall hold their general and township elections at the place now fixed by law for holding elections in Allegheny township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Antis, at the school house on the land of John Bell, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of that part of Blair township, not included in the eighth district, and now attached to the district composed of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the school house number three, in the town of Newry, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Catharine, at the house of James M. Kinkead, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Frankstown, at the public school house, in the village of Frankstown.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Gaysport, at the school house in said town, where the borough elections are held.

By the act of the 27th April, A D. 1855, "the farms of James A. McCahan, and the farm on which Wm. W. Jackson now resides, late the property of Thos. Jackson, deceased, Geo. Buchanan and Thos. B. Buchanan, in Blair township, shall be attached to and form part of Gaysport election district for State and General Election purposes.

The electors of the district composed of Greenfield, at the school house number four, on the farm of David Walter, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the "East Ward of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and all that part of Blair township which lies eastward of a line commencing on the Blair Gap Run branch of the Juniata river, where the line of Allegheny and Blair townships crosses the same, down the said branch to the southwestern portion or corner of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, thence a southerly course to the summit of the hill lying back of the late residence of Jos. McCune, Esq., where the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal is now made, so as to include the dwelling house, barn and other buildings of the said late residence of Joseph McCune, Esq., at the Conrt House in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Hollidaysburg, at the Town Hall, corner of Wayne and Mulberry streets.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, at the school house at Spang's Mills, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Huston, at the public school house No. 6, near the farm of John Longnecker, in the township of Huston.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Snyder, at the school house in Tyrone city, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Tyrone at the public school house No. 2, in the said township of Tyrone.

The electors of the district composed of Woodberry township, at the house of Robert Martin, in the town of Williamsburg, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Martinsburg and the township of North Woodberry, at the school house in the borough of Martinsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Juniata, at the public school house at the cross roads, generally called "Nash's School House," in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Freedom, at the public school house in the town of Freedom.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Logan, at White Hall Hotel, near Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Masonic Temple.

The electors of the district composed of the East Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the "Altoona House." in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tyrone, at the public school house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or suqordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State, or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1847, it is enacted that the aforesaid section shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as afore said, and by clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall adpoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such, "age" shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the persons claiming the vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpase of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom or choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing to want of such qualifications, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid distrtcts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of HOLLIDAYSBURG, on the THIRD DAY AFTER the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER NEXT, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, this 17th day of Sept., A. D., 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(*God save the Commonwealth.*)

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Hollidaysburg, Sept. 17, 1862.

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## $150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

**No. 478 BROADWAY,**

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

## 7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

**$150 CASH,**

*WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.*

Rich moulding cases,

**$175 to $200,**

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7–3m.

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### *Bank Notice.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

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FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

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## Friends & Relatives

OF THE

**Brave Soldiers and Sailors.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

### Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

### Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

### Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

### Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

### For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

**CAUTION!**—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

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**FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.**

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

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GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

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BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

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**DR. WM. B. HURD'S**

## DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

*FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,*

AND

*Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.*

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

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**A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL**

BALLOON VIEW OF

## JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

**Elegantly Lithographed**

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

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## NEW BOOK,

**MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.**

Published and for sale by

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## A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

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**A. J. WOLFE,**

*CABINET-MAKER*

AND UNDERTAKER,

*Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets*

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

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**SIGEL SALOON.**

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

*'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"*

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

## NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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## Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

**Kollock's Levain.**

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

**M. H. Kollock, Chemist,**

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

**And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.**

Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

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## Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

*FLAT,*
*ROUND, AND*
*BAR IRON,*
*HOOP, OVAL,*
*HALF OVAL,*
*and SHEET IRON.*

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1–28

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## $40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

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## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

**For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.**

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1–25

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DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1–34

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FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

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